



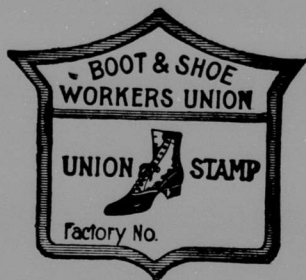
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 22, 1914.

A DISCREDITED "TRADE."
HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD JUDGES.
THE HOLIEST THING ON EARTH.
LABOR'S MEMORIAL SUNDAY.
DISASTROUS NEGLIGENCE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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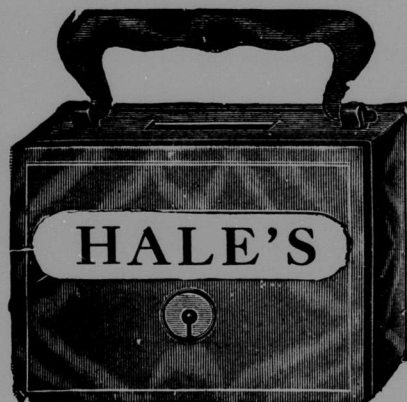
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914.

No. 15

A DISCREDITED "TRADE"

Business as conducted by the "captains of industry" has been maintained separate from their morality. Their pent-up morality found expression in pet philanthropies and other pleasurable dissipations. These philanthropies blinded people to the semi-criminal practices, the wrongs, the greed, the cynical disregard for others that piled up vast fortunes. Because a part of the fortune was used for semi-public purposes the evils were condoned that the benefits might be shared. Rich men have counted upon such expenditures to buy them social esteem and prestige. They have endowed churches, libraries, universities, educational foundations that they might buy a claim to public consideration and gratitude.

But professional philanthropy as a shield or as an atonement for industrial iniquity and wrong has been damaged by the horrors of the Colorado strike and by the information educed by the Congressional investigation. Responsibility for the terrible wrongs and injustice has been laid upon one of the most conspicuous philanthropists of the age. Publicists, newspaper men, United States Senators and Representatives, and the workers have pilloried this man with the awful details of his industrial policy in Colorado. The satisfied piety of the reply, "My conscience acquits" does not now appease public indignation nor deflect blame. This is indeed a sign of healthy social morality and of developing social conscience when great masses of the people of all walks of life do not yield to the lure of great wealth and refuse immunity for condemnation for cynical indifference to human values and dogmatic assertion of his right to conduct business according to his own ideas. No interpretation of this determination under misleading terms of individual "freedom" deceives the people. The whole Rockefeller fortune cannot buy immunity from responsibility for the massacre of Ludlow or for the industrial war in Colorado. We are done with gilded sepulchres.

There is a new morality in the making—a morality that seeks out the festering wounds of industry and refuses to separate them from the personal morality of those responsible or from wealth made at the expense of human lives. Endowments and financing white slave investigations will no longer be imputed to a man for morality and merit. Only a habit of mind of honesty with all

people and reverence for human life and human rights will suffice.

Donations of great wealth wrung from toil, representing unpaid wages, unpaid leisure, cannot longer subsidize public opinion or lull into quietude the public conscience. The people now recognize the difference between the man who gives his fortune and the man who gives himself. Would the people accept the life of Rockefeller? How then can they accept that which represents his life? The gift cannot be separated from the giver.

People want justice to fellow-men, not philanthropy. They know that great personality is worth more than much gold. They resent the power of gold that is stained by human blood and tarnished with blasted ideals. The Rockefellers have robbed the people of business ideals—they represent business policies of cut-throat, grasping competition. Their wealth can never lose the taint of its origin. Even when devoted to education or charity it murders the high tone of idealism that gives such purposes highest value and effectiveness. The corruptness of its origin follows the dollars.

It may be that these men who would give us charities do not understand. That is the worst of it—their wealth makes them unable to understand. But what the men of wealth are unable to understand they have taught the American people. They have taught the nation a social morality that they themselves cannot comprehend.

The words "My conscience acquits me" and "I have nothing to arbitrate" now mark the speakers as men who cannot understand just so certainly as those mysterious words on the wall marked the passing of Nebuchadnezzar, Babylon's mighty king.

In no other nation is public opinion so powerful as in ours. In no other country is it so susceptible to new concepts. Great wealth has been unconsciously educating public opinion, making it more appreciative of human values.

Continued education and agitation against immorality in business relations and against injustice to humanity will surely bring about the passing from power and honor of those who believe they may outrage justice, employ private armies, and maintain a moral standard that glorifies dividends. They have been tried, found wanting, and stand condemned.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD JUDGES.

By Attorney Henry B. Lister.

In the discussion at the recent meeting of the Commonwealth Club, Mr. Denman appears to have taken the lawyer's view, in which he is entirely correct, that the people do not and cannot know the abilities and educational qualities of a candidate for the bench; but neither do the great majority of lawyers, especially in large cities, know the qualifications of their fellow practitioners. In a small country town it is possible to know the mental equipment of all the lawyers by reason of constantly coming in contact with them, but in a great city the practicing lawyer only actually comes in contact with a very small percentage of his fellow lawyers.

With regard to the moral qualities of a candidate, the general public is, of course, vitally interested and is quite as able to select a good judge as a good governor, a good mayor, a good supervisor, or, in fact, any other elective officer.

The defect in our present system is due in a large degree to the field of choice being too extensive. The training, ability and experience of a judge should, of necessity, be greater than that of the average lawyer; for even the lawyer who has attained eminence by specializing in one particular branch of law is probably entirely unfitted to sit as judge in a case involving an entirely different branch of law.

Today any member of the Bar may become a candidate for any judicial office from Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to Police Judge; and the mere fact that he is admitted to the Bar is the only safeguard against his being entirely ignorant of law. It appears feasible to insure a good knowledge of law and jurisprudence by restricting candidates for the Superior, Appellate and Supreme Benches, to those persons who have had a certain number of years' experience in the practice of law and, who, in addition thereto, have passed an examination requiring considerable advancement over the examination for ordinary admission to the Bar. Thus for example, once a year the State could hold an examination for lawyers who desire to become eligible for candidacy for judicial positions. The examination should be written, secret, and should cover all the principal branches of law. A candidate for a fireman or a policeman must undergo a very rigid examination, but a candidate for judge may be a person who at some time in the past has been lucky enough to be asked a few questions on law that he happened to know. Should an examination be held for judicial candidates, all who receive a certain percentage should be entitled to become candidates for a judicial office and then the election should proceed entirely according to our present law. Appointment by the Governor should be from the same body. In case no eligible candidate should reside in any county, candidates from other counties should be permitted to compete at elections.

This system would secure a class of candidates with a better knowledge of law than the rudimentary knowledge requisite for admission to the Bar and would encourage a broader study and more emulation amongst practicing lawyers.

The practicing lawyer would be encouraged to keep up his studies in other branches of law than those in which he happened to be making his living. By this means the right of the public to elect would remain inviolate, while the incompetents would be eliminated.

To put the proposition succinctly, mere admission to the Bar is not and never should be the only test of education and legal training requisite for a judge, whether he be elected or appointed. The people may safely choose their judges if the unfit are eliminated from competition by proper examination.

THE HOLIEST THING ON EARTH.

By Charles Johnson Post, in "The Public."

Profligate, prude and miser, gambler and diplomat,
Jostle in mart and temple chanting a lingo pat—
Shabbily, meanly fearful, shrivelled in soul at their
birth:

What!

A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing
on earth!

A baby starves in a sweat-shop, another drops
dead at its loom,

Shrunk and hetchelled and wistful, cold ere the
blossom could bloom;

Children a-choke in a coal mine, children that rot
in the reek—

And the God that has breathed on their being,
patient to strike or to speak.

Business man, jobber, exploiter, the deadened and
palsied by gold.

Who glow with the tinkle of profit all careless of
what it may hold,

Praying to gods that are golden—Moloch and
Baal—from birth:

What!

A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing
on earth!

A belly is shattered with shrapnel, a life is torn
out with a shriek;

There's a profit in murder and battle, and the
vultures drip red at the beak;

Motherhood, bridehood and girlhood bereft of the
heart of its soul

As the sutlers are kissing their dollars in the lust
of a soulless goal.

Bond-shark, grafter, banker, dealer in dead men's
bones,

Kingcraft, national honor, the cant of usurious
drones,

Counting the dripping profits—no reck of a na-
tion's dearth:

What!

A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing
on earth!

Man is born of a woman, and both in the likeness
of God,

And both are traded for profit, though her bitter
footsteps plod

Down the path of the scarlet outcast, the leper
the luckier scorn

In the city within a city where the wretched
profits are born,

House owner, agent or slaver, who sneer with a
broker's excuse—

Secretly scorned by the Devil, as they chaffer and
bask in his truce—

They have trafficked in velvet and brimstone or
the wages of ghastly mirth:

What!

A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing
on earth!

Lawgiver, lobby, distiller, breath of the under-
world,

Yellow-dog, jack-pot, defiant, maggots of men
have hurled

Their souls out into the open, the shrivelled souls
of their birth:

What!

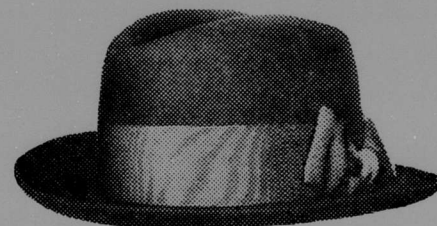
A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing
on earth!

MARTIN BECK HELPS.

For several years the Typographical Union has been fighting the show and ticket printing firm of Weldon, Williams & Lick of Fort Smith, Ark. Recently Martin Beck of the Orpheum interested himself in the matter and succeeded in inducing the firm to make peace with the union.

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THE COLORADO AFFAIR.

The State of Colorado has placed its stamp of approval on the murder and cremation of men, women and children at Ludlow by murderous mine guards in militiamen's uniforms.

The coal operators paid some of these men \$3 a day to carry out their work of slaughter. Up to the time of the Ludlow massacre there was some question as to whether these assassins should also be paid by the State. But when they—clothed with the authority of the State, dressed in the uniform of its militia and using the machine guns of the operators—swooped down on Ludlow April 20th, burned it to the ground, killed and cremated 13 women and children and deliberately murdered Louis Tikas and five others, they did such a noble service for Colorado that the State legislators have decided to reward them by voting to pay them.

If there was ever any question that Colorado is owned body and soul by the mine operators, that idea was dispelled when the State legislature met. Rockefeller and his gang immediately took charge. Speaker Slattery of the house of representatives, saloon keeper and gambler, whipped the corporation tools into line. Public sentiment alone prevented the establishment of a mounted Cossack force and a gun bill.

The passing of a million dollar appropriation bill, however, shows clearly what labor can expect from the Colorado State government. Seven hundred thousand dollars of this is to pay the militia thugs and operators' assassins who for over six months intimidated the strikers in southern Colorado, murdered and assaulted them, insulted their women and robbed and plundered their homes. This amount includes payment of the gunmen who were responsible for the Ludlow horror.

Colorado spent \$700,000 in an attempt to break the strike of the coal miners. Today victory for the miners is but a short distance away. Ammons and Chase and others of the operators' tools determined, however, that victory shall not come to the miners until they have spent their every effort, so they had their gambler-led legislature provide \$300,000 additional so that the militia can go back to the strike zone, if the federal troops leave, to complete their work of carnage.

The corporations played their usual card in labor struggles when they indicted six men for murder and more than 100 for conspiracy to murder one man who was killed in the Boulder County troubles.

"Indictments of this character need not come as any surprise to men prominent in the labor movement," said John R. Lawson, who is in active charge of the strike. "Sometimes they come because the county officials are honest and zealous to perform their duties and serve their constituents and in an effort to preserve the law. Sometimes they come in a blind effort to help the corporations in their mad scramble to destroy all vestige of organized labor through intimidation and persecution. At other times they come because some of the county officials are anxious to build up on a false foundation, at the expense of the county and the people they are sworn to serve a political future. I have not at any time been able to discover a district attorney who was even willing to prosecute the coal corporations in whose mines dozens of men had been murdered through their negligence. The miners' officials or the miners do not fear to meet a jury in any court of any country where they have an opportunity to get that measure of justice to which they are entitled."

Among those indicted for murder was W. T. Hickey, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor. His case shows how far the rotten government of the State will go in their struggle to destroy labor in Colorado. Hickey not only was not in the fighting in which one man was killed

but he was not even in Boulder County where the indictment was brought in by a grand jury. But Hickey is prominent in the labor movement and that is sufficient reason for indictment on any charge in Colorado.

Federal troops have restored order in the strike district. The future must take care of itself. The serious condition of affairs in Mexico makes it certain that federal troops will not remain in Colorado very long. When they leave the operators will soon find an excuse to have their pet Ammons send the militia back to "preserve the peace." The people of the United States know what this potpourri of barrelhouse bums, Baldwin thugs, women and children murderers and cremators did before. A leopard cannot change its spots. It is but natural to expect that they will renew their carnival of slaughter and carnage.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MEDIATION.

The staff of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has drawn up and submitted to the commission a tentative draft of a bill creating a national board of mediation and conciliation to deal with all strikes and lockouts in any part of the country that seem likely to involve the Federal government.

The draft will be sent out to the public with a request for criticisms, and in the public hearings of the commission, beginning in New York next Monday, criticism and suggestions will be asked for.

The bill provides strictly for voluntary conciliation, and expressly denies to the board any compulsory powers of arbitration or prohibition of strikes or lockouts. In this respect it avoids all conflict over any question of State or interstate jurisdiction.

A memorandum accompanying the bill points out that within the past year Congress has been called upon to investigate strikes in the three States of West Virginia, Michigan and Colorado, and that in the latter State federal troops had to be called in. All of those strikes involved interstate shipment of gunmen and strike breakers.

A precedent for a federal commission is found in the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902, which settled the great strike in Pennsylvania. It is pointed out that all efforts at conciliation in recent strikes have failed, and that if the federal government is compelled to intervene after matters have reached a crisis, it is advisable that the government should have a permanent board, representing the entire nation and having the confidence of both employers and employees, to intervene at the very inception of such disputes.

The bill is modeled somewhat after the plan of the Newlands act creating the present board of conciliation and mediation for dealing with disputes on railways. The great success of both the Erdman and Newlands acts in preventing strikes, suggests that a similar agency might prevent other strikes, or at least prevent their reaching such a crisis of violence and bloodshed as occurred in West Virginia, Michigan and Colorado.

The commission has authorized extensive investigations of the workings of other boards of mediation and conciliation in the various States and in foreign countries, and the tentative bill is the first result of these investigations.

One of the important features of the bill is its plan for co-operation with State boards of mediation whenever such exist, and its plan for joining with such boards in any section of the country for united action whenever a dispute extends beyond the limits of a single State.

More than 120 million board feet of timber was given away free by the government last year to settlers and miners living in or near the national forests.

FOREIGN TRADE NOTES.

Bakers—The St. Petersburg Bakers' Trade Union has been dissolved by the authorities because it "endangered the public safety." The "danger" was a general Russian Bakers' Congress which the Bakers' Union seriously contemplated holding. The French Federation of the workers in the provision trade has entered upon an energetic campaign for the abolition of night work. An appeal which was made with this object contained a clause to the effect that the workers were prepared to enter upon a general strike if the long-desired reform is not realized. A bill lay before the House of Representatives as early as 1909 for the abolition of night work in the bakeries. This bill was referred to a committee, to be debated later, on November 20, 1913, in the House. The employers have been successful in preventing the bill from coming up for discussion.

Brewery Workers—We learn from the statistics of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior concerning the frequency of deaths and illness the brewery workers are first in the sick funds out of 41 callings dealt with in regard to the number of deaths. The percentage is 1.4 or twice as high as the miners. The average age of brewery workers is only 34.5 years. The unhealthy condition of the brewery workers is attributable to the craving for alcoholic liquors which is increased by the free drink custom.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees—The Parisian Waiters, who for many years have made but little progress with the reforming of the Labor Exchanges, have now decided to propagate the idea of the representative labor exchange through the union of the workers in the catering trades to which they are affiliated, instead of the private exchanges which have hitherto existed. For this purpose demonstrations are being held before the ill-paid bureaus and numerous participators have already been arrested.

Musicians—The magnificent fight of the London Musicians for better conditions of wages and labor has been attended with success. According to the paper of the British Musicians' Union increases in wages have been secured in 65 London theatres amounting to £235 per week. Those theatres which would not agree to the demands of the trade union were successfully boycotted.

Printers—The 47th Congress of the Belgian Printers' Federation will begin on May 31st next in London. The agenda contains the following points: Workers to be forbidden to work in another printing office after completing the regular working time; defense funds; trade continuation classes; the government bill concerning State arbitration boards.

Transport Workers—The executive of the Swiss Trades Union Center decided upon the amalgamation of the Federation of Transport Workers and the Provision and Tobacco Workers in order to put an end to the numerous jurisdictional disputes which have occurred.

MUSICIANS TO MEET HERE.

The musicians of San Francisco, with the co-operation of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will be hosts of the organized bodies of musicians from every State in the Union in 1915. This news was officially announced last Saturday by telegram from the San Francisco delegation at the annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians in session at Des Moines, Ia.

The federation is constituted of 600 affiliated organizations, which comprise more than 50,000 American musicians. The credit for securing the convention is due to the efforts of J. J. Matheson, E. H. Slissman and Frank Borgel of this city, representing the exposition and the local music bodies.

The meeting is dated for the second week in May, 1915.

LABOR'S MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

May 24th is the day set apart for Labor's Memorial Sunday. As is fitting, this labor memorial day comes at the season when the nation does honor to those who gave their lives in the service of the country. More lives have been sacrificed many times over in the service of the nation's commerce and industry during times of peace than have been lost to protect the nation in times of war. That many of these lives were wasted carelessly and wantonly is the disgrace of our nation and our civilization. Our society has had regard for profits, material progress, wealth, rather than for the human beings that should use these things. Despite the marvelous opportunities awaiting those who came to this continent, the minerals hidden in its depths, the fertility of the soil, the vast acreage, suffering, poverty, unhappiness obtains—all this because man has not seen the value of fellow-man, because he has not looked beyond present limitations to see all that each man could and would be, because he has considered the lives of workers cheap.

There has been a force in society persistently and surely battling against this subordination of men to wealth. This force has been the combined efforts of the workers struggling to present the needs, the wants, the ideals of human beings in order that the world may know the value of every individual, however humble his position. These efforts to uplift humanity have taken various forms, but all have added to the joy of life.

Some of them aim at material ends, but they have a deeper significance than the immediate purpose. Just as the dedication of a great structure devoted to a great ideal has a deeper significance than the mere ceremony, so the organized labor movement has a deeper significance than is contained in a mere superficial conception of an effort to increase wages and shorten the workday. Its significance is as wide and as deep as the misery and hopeless drudgery from which it saves men, and as great and as bright as the paths it opens to better living and greater happiness.

The early pioneers in this great humanizing movement of labor were men who suffered and sacrificed and died, whose graves have been unnoticed and whose work has been unsung, the rank and file of the men of labor in the early days who dared to think and to do in this great uplift work for common humanity.

The men who have been foremost in this labor movement are men who realized present conditions but who saw beyond the present into a hope-filled future. They have been men of courage and conviction who led the way upward and onward. But the people followed—neither can succeed without the other. So it is fitting that America's workers and all America's citizens shall do honor to the memory of the workers of other years, whose labor and whose ideals have given substance and spirit to our civilization.

So honor to the noble dead who gave the best of their lives that others might thereby be benefited. Our reverential heart-yearning goes out for the spirit of the departed, the spirit which lives and spurs on all to still greater effort in the common cause of labor, justice, and humanity.

TEACHERS TO FORM UNION.

Eight hundred women teachers of the Cleveland public schools are to form a union and affiliate with the Federation of Labor, it was decided at a meeting of the Grade Teachers' Club. The action is the result of the fight with the Board of Education for higher wages. The vote was two to one in favor of the labor union.

When the result of the vote was announced women cheered and many pulled off their spring hats and threw them across the room.

MEMORIAL LABOR DAY—HOW TO DO IT.

By William Nat. Friend.

This coming Sunday, May 24th, has been set apart by the American Federation of Labor as Labor Memorial Day. We talked about it and proposed it around the bay a year ago. Now it is upon us and perhaps not a pulpit or a pastor has been officially informed of its occurrence.

What a memorial day it is! Labor has been hit hard by the graveyard shift in the past twelve months. There is no more appropriate day in the calendar of 1914 than Labor Memorial Sunday. The horrors of the Ludlow massacres make it so. The dead and dying in the industrial struggle where no one looks on to cheer or decry make it so. The warfare of toil this year casts a darker shadow than Mexico upon our national life.

Why not ask one's worthy pastor or priest between now and Sunday to take some time in the prayer or the sermon to give the touch of religion to the appeal of the hour? There is no class of men more sympathetic when their attention is directed to the subject. Would it not be a brave thing to let the preachers have a chance to voice the thoughts of labor before God in the churches? They would respond to an eleventh-hour appeal from members of their own congregations with joy and alacrity. Their minds have been set upon the privations of the workers, their hearts have been bruised, their souls wounded. They would cry out in prayer for their people in such fashion that the workingman on Sunday would feel that adequate speech was being uttered for him to the Almighty.

The sons and daughters of industry have a great opportunity on this day, a great memorial to offer up, a great valiancy to proclaim, an undying worth to pay homage to. It is coming into the hearts and minds of men to honor and respect honest labor as never before. It is becoming the common sense of the nation to aid as never before in the protection of life in every walk. There are memorials to those who have saved the child, the widow, the young girl, and the imperilled. Let your man of God do these things for you on Sunday because you have inspired him to speech and prayer, and then let you and yours be there to make the common memorial a great uplifting pean and praise to Him from whom the final triumph comes after the struggle.

MOONEY DEFENSE.

The International Workers' Defense League is sending out an appeal for funds for the defense of Mooney, Brown and Hanlon, in which the activities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to secure the conviction of the defendants are clearly set forth. It is shown how the newspapers exaggerated the facts in their stories of the arrest of the men, and how, in the first trial of Mooney the prosecution was conducted, not by the District Attorney, but by John J. Barrett, and how the same attorney, while not actually leading the defense in court in the second trial, stood in the background and advised with the District Attorney. At each of these trials the jury disagreed, and Mooney is again to face trial in Contra Costa County as well as in Sacramento. It is pointed out by the league that these trials will be expensive and funds are needed in order that the defendants may not be left to the mercy of the hounding corporation which is responsible for their arrest.

No one who is a lover of money, a lover of pleasure, or a lover of glory, is likewise a lover of mankind; but only he who is a lover of virtue.—Epictetus.

Men give me some credit for genius. When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the efforts which I make the people are pleased to call the fruits of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought.—Alexander Hamilton.

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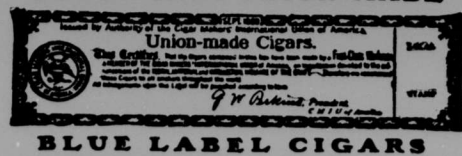
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UNJUST TAXATION OF LIFE INSURANCE.

By Richard Caverly.

The legal reserve life insurance companies of the United States paid in 1912, in addition to taxes on real estate, nearly \$13,000,000 on a total premium income of over \$666,000,000. That is to say, for every \$1000 of capital which the insured paid in 1912 for the protection of their families through life insurance, the State took, in one form or another, about \$20.

This is a heavier tax than the property tax in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston or San Francisco.

Every dollar's worth of property upon the security of which the companies had invested their funds paid taxes where it was situated; but, in addition to that, for the mere privilege of existing and doing business the States first and last took this fearful toll.

If now we assume that the policyholder was taxed upon what he received rather than upon what he paid, we find that for every \$1000 paid to policyholders in 1912 the State exacted almost \$29. Again, if we assume that the chief benefit of life insurance is the amount paid in death claims, then we find that for every \$1000 so paid the State exacted death duties to the amount of over \$63. If it be said that expenses of life insurance are too high, managements may very retort that the item of State taxes in every \$1000 expenses amounts to \$72; and, unlike ordinary expenses, is a factor entirely beyond their control.

If people complain that dividends are too small, that condition is in part, at least, explained by taxes, because for every \$1000 paid in dividends in 1912 the companies were obliged to pay in taxes \$140; in other words, dividends on the average would have been 14 per cent higher but for the money taken by the States for the privilege of doing business.

We pay to war pensioners over \$165,000,000 a year, every dollar of which is raised by taxation. The legal reserve life companies pay twice that sum annually in cash to beneficiaries and policyholders, every dollar of which is raised by private voluntary taxation. Pensions are remedial. Life insurance is preventive. Pensions are the price the people pay in order to soften the pitiful after effect of a conflict too hideous to be ameliorated when in progress. The proceeds of life insurance are provided by the people to protect the defenseless, to educate the young, to open the door of opportunity to the deserving. To tax it is a crime, and to tax it is to commit the economic barbarism of levying a tax on a tax.

In knowledge of the economic meaning and value of life insurance, we are far behind most of the enlightened countries of the world. In most of the countries of Europe, whenever a tax is laid upon premiums it is assessed directly against the policyholder and turned over to the government. This has at least the virtue of directness and the policyholder knows what the government is doing. A great objection to our system is its indirection. Few policyholders know that they are being taxed by the government. In France, Spain, Denmark, Germany and Russia, the premium tax is for the maintenance of the insurance department only. Nobody can object to that. In Great Britain the tax that the companies pay is about one-fourteenth of the average rate in the United States. In Germany the rate is about one-twentieth of the rate exacted in this country. But that is not the whole story. In Great Britain and Germany the governments not only refrain from levying more than a nominal tax upon life insurance when voluntarily taken, but they compel certain classes to insure against death, accidents and sickness, and provide at the public charge for old age pensions, as well. Life insurance should not be taxed, because it helps the State and aids the statesmen

by keeping people out of the dependent class, and if we can successfully establish a social program which will keep people from becoming dependent, a great problem in statecraft will become simplified.

The funds of a mutual life insurance company are derived wholly from the premiums paid by policyholders. There is no capital stock; nothing has been contributed by stockholders; and nothing is returned to stockholders as profits of the business, for there are no stockholders.

It is impossible to find the exact cost of life insurance, accurately, in advance, though it may be approximately computed, but if the rate adopted should later prove to be too low, the result would be insolvency.

It is therefore essential that the premium be fixed at a figure somewhat greater than the probable future cost; but every cent that can be saved from the premiums paid by the policyholders, by reason of earning a higher rate of interest or incurring a lower mortality rate than had been anticipated, as well as all that may be saved through economical management, is later refunded, annually, to the insured in the form of so-called "dividends."

In short, mutual life insurance is not a money making institution like a trust, or bank, but merely a safe and certain method of enabling the breadwinners to provide for himself and those depending upon him, and incidentally for the comfort of his old age. The State would scorn to halt the wage earner, homeward bound with his pay envelope in his pocket, and demand that he turn over a part of its contents to the public treasury, leaving only the balance for the present needs of his family but it does not hesitate to demand a part of every life insurance premium which the laborer or other citizen pays for the purpose of providing for the future needs of those he loves, when his earning power, by reason of death or disability, shall have ceased.

We have a widow pension law. Such a law would not be needed if all men carried insurance—at least if it were carried on the continuous installment plan. Those, who are in this manner providing for their own future widows, are now taxed, with the rest of the community, to provide for the widows of those who were less provident than they.

The widows of men who carry life insurance of the right kind never become public pensioners, yet they are taxed doubly, under our present system.

WAIL OF THE JINGO.

"Call out a million volunteers!

Come on, let's intervene!

What care we for mothers' tears?

Let the Ship of State career!

"Why should we hesitate to fight?—

We have the men and the cash,
And all of Europe says it's right
For us to cut the dash.

"Let's have a regiment or two

Led out to die today,
For boys are cheap to die or do
For the flag—hip, hip, hooray!

"So wave the Stars and Stripes on high,
Why, where's your love of flag?
The grandest nation 'neath the sun
Bids soldier men not lag.

"Of course, I cannot go to war,
The ties of business girt;
Some one like me must stay behind
To wave the bloody shirt."

—Detroit "News."

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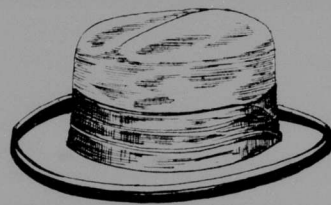
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JAMES W. MULLEN..... Editor

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914.

Rise from your dreams of the Future—

Of gaining some hard fought field;

Of storming some airy fortress,

Or bidding some giant yield;

Your future has deeds of glory,

Of honor (God grant it may!)

But your arm will never be stronger

Or the need so great as today.

—A. Procter.

The report of the State Board of Viticulture says there are 170,000 acres of California land planted to wine grapes. This land produced last year a product worth \$15,000,000 in its finished state.

"General" Jacob Coxey arrived in Baltimore with his unemployed army this week. When he arrived there he had an army of eleven, but eight of them deserted. Coxey will flood the city of Washington with his army of protest next Wednesday, according to his previous announcements. Kelly is hibernating in the Sacramento workhouse.

There is no more credulous and unsophisticated person falling into the hands of the legal profession than the average labor-hating employer. He will fall an easy prey to the most extravagant and even unlawful schemes set before him, if he can but imagine that it will somehow hurt or defeat a labor organization. The ease with which detectives, strikebreaking agencies, and shyster attorneys fleece this class of employers borders on the marvelous. The latest example of this species of safe labor-baiting is that proposed by a certain attorney-at-law of this city who is circulating California employers with a proposition to have them subscribe for membership in an association, which is to be incorporated in another State and on that ground attempt to prosecute actions against California labor unions in the Federal courts. The members will be entitled to entrust their litigation into the hands of the association, on the payment of an initiation fee of \$5 and monthly dues of \$1. The promoter of the scheme urges that unions are afraid of the Federal courts, and by such means seeks to inveigle the innocent employer into a fraudulent and illegal scheme. A prosecution for using the mails for purposes of fraud may threaten the enterprising and unscrupulous attorney in question. As for his proposed incorporation, it would be an unlawful corporation, as its objects would be contrary to public policy, and its acts would be deemed champerty, an indictable offense at common law. Besides, in all actions in equity, the real parties in controversy must be brought before the court, hence no causes of action could be assigned to the corporation.

Disastrous Negligence

Day after day the disastrous effects of the negligence of the members of unions in their demand for the union label become more and more apparent. Union men and women are, as a direct result of the failure of their fellows to insist upon union label products when making purchases, thrown upon the streets in idleness, while non-unionists are working steadily.

In many lines of industry in this city, particularly in the cigarmaking trade, there are fewer members at work today than ten years ago. This condition of affairs is not due to any falling off in the demand for the goods manufactured, but is directly and solely due to the fact that members of unions are purchasing non-union products to the detriment of their fellow unionists. The cigarmakers' union bitterly complains of this negligence owing to the fact that its membership has been reduced nearly fifty per cent because of the lack of demand for the label.

The man with an excuse for the absence of the label on the articles he purchases is abroad in the movement to a deplorable extent. He can always place the blame upon some shoulders other than his own, and will eloquently discourse upon the course the other fellow ought to pursue in order to make it convenient for him to get the union label, but the thought that it is his duty to make sacrifices in order to help in the battle against wrong never occurs to him, or if it does, he is too selfish to be influenced by it, and goes on supporting non-unionists in opposition to the organized worker. When some daring and consistent fellow unionist informs him that he is not a union man at all, and that he is sailing under false colors and attempting to deceive his fellow workers, his indignation knows no bounds. The fact remains, however, that the member of a union who fails to demand the union label upon all purchases is a fraud, a deception and a snare. He may be able to deceive some people, but he can not deceive himself, and he knows that he is guilty of disloyalty and treason to the labor movement every time he buys a non-union article in a line where union goods may be obtained. There are some men, however, who are so hidebound and selfish, and so lacking in those finer feelings governed by conscience, that they can sleep soundly and undisturbed so long as they believe their fellows are unaware of their cupidity. For such creatures the real union man has a most wholesome contempt. Some of them are too considerate of the feelings of others to come out and tell the miserable deceptionists just what they think of them, yet they abhor them nevertheless.

One union man who lives up to the measure of the ideals of the movement is worth more as an instrument of progress in the battle for justice for the toiler than a regiment of the makebelieve kind. The one helps to build the movement up, while the other is a most potent factor in dragging it down. If the latter were only intelligently guided his selfishness would prompt him to change his course. But he is not intelligent. He is so densely ignorant that he is unable to see that his conduct eventually operates to his own disadvantage. The intelligent member of a union is usually a consistent union man. With the union label, as with other things in the labor movement, ignorance on the inside is a dangerous and persistent foe to progress.

It behooves every man and woman in the labor movement to demand the union label upon every article purchased. If you are in the movement because you hope through the instrumentality of organization to better your own condition, there is no simpler, surer way of achieving your desires than by helping others by demanding the union label. Every demand for the label strengthens some union, and every bit of strength added to any organization helps the entire labor movement. This is not mere sophistry, but sound reasoning that no intelligent person will dispute. Simply because you are unable to quickly and plainly see the results of your efforts at improvement in this direction is not a valid reason for becoming a doubter and a pessimist and ceasing to do your small part in the general work of uplift.

Things worth having are worth working for, and if organization is worth anything to the toilers, it is certainly worth the slight inconvenience necessary to get the union label on the articles you purchase. This is gospel truth, so start in now and do your duty toward your fellows and yourself.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Armstrong Lake, within the Beartooth national forest, Montana, is said to rival the famed Lake Louise of the Canadian Rockies. It lies at an elevation of 7000 feet surrounded by towering mountains. A good road which can be traveled in half a day by automobile connects it with the railroad at Billings. —

Those who favor compulsory arbitration should take a peep into the country that produced the idea and see how it is working at present, and what a boon it is to the worker. In February last thirteen trade unionists were sentenced to from three months to two years at hard labor for taking part in a strike. Men are afraid to quit one place and go to another without the consent of the wage board lest they be accused of striking. —

The wail for war being sent up by some newspapers and a few other Americans for war with Mexico, it is apparent, is caused by the fact that they have purchased stolen land in that country at bargain rates and the revolutionists are about to take it away from them, and in some instances restore it to its rightful owners. In order to avert such a calamity they are willing that thousands of American lives shall be sacrificed. Let them fight for their own plunder. —

The troops in Colorado will restore, temporarily, the order of the State, but there can be no permanent peace until simple justice is done the mine workers. No difficulty such as exists in that State can, in this day and age, be permanently crushed out by force. The mine operators, if wise enough to consult their own best interests, will adjust matters with the mine workers through arbitration or otherwise. —

The United States Supreme Court in the Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison case declared contempt of court to be a crime. Now, if contempt of court is a crime, it will be interesting to note how judges will avoid a trial by jury in such cases. The sixth amendment to the Federal constitution plainly says that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." —

A little more than a year ago the Minnesota Tax Commission went to Western Canada to study the tax methods of those four provinces. In its report the commission says that "the United States is the only advanced nation in the world that still retains the personal property tax." In the same report the commission speaks of the Home Rule Tax laws of the four provinces of Western Canada, and says the laws work well. There is not a city or town in all Western Canada, except Winnipeg, that taxes personal property. There is no personal property tax of any kind for state purposes in Western Canada except in British Columbia, and under the law of 1913 that tax will be abolished in 1917. The 65,000 farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta pay no taxes on their personal property or improvements. The personal property tax is unpopular in California, but the people can't get rid of it without changing the constitution. If the voters adopt the Home Rule Tax amendment next November, the people of any county, city or town can get rid of personal property taxes if they want to do so; or can keep them if they like them. Each city, county or town can do as it pleases about taxing or exempting personal property and improvements, if the Home Rule Tax amendment is adopted.

Wit at Random

Judge—You are charged with whipping your wife. Why did you do it?

Prisoner—Why, judge, she's sick abed. I have to lick her when I can.—Chicago "News."

Buttons and hooks, buttons and hooks,
When a man's married, you'll know by his looks.
—"Judge."

Maud—You seem to like Jack's attentions. Why don't you marry him?

Marie—Because I like his attentions.—Boston "Transcript."

"Don't you dislike a man who assumes to know more than his official associates?" asked one statesman.

"Yes," replied the other. "Particularly if he makes good."—Washington "Star."

A carpenter sent to make some repairs in a private house entered the apartment of the lady of the house with his apprentice and began to work.

"Mary," the lady said to her maid, "see that my jewel-case is locked up at once!"

The carpenter understood. He removed his watch and chain from his vest in a significant manner and handed them to his apprentice.

"John," said he, "take these right back to the shop. It seems that this house isn't safe."—"Harper's."

Mrs. R. was an extremely careful mother, and had repeatedly cautioned her 6-year-old daughter against handling any object that might contain germs. One day the little girl came in and said:

"Mother, I am never going to play with my kitten any more, because she has germs on her."

"Oh, no," replied her mother, "there are no germs on your kitten."

"Yes, there are," insisted the child. "I saw one hop."

Gladys' mother was entertaining visitors, when suddenly the door was flung open and in burst Gladys like the proverbial whirlwind.

"My dear child," said the mother, rebukingly, "I never heard such a noise as you made coming downstairs. Now go right back and come downstairs properly."

Gladys retired, and a few moments later re-entered the room.

"Did you hear me come down that time, mama?" she asked.

"No, dear," replied the mother. "Now, why can't you always behave like that? You came downstairs like a lady then."

"Yes, mama," said Gladys, dutifully, "I slid down the banisters."

For years this commuter had come down in the morning, laid his watch beside the plate, drank off the cup of coffee which an attendant wife or daughter placed ready to his hand, picked up his watch again and bolted for the 8:11.

This morning he had set his watch down and stretched out his hand for the cup which his daughter placed beside him, when there was a crash of splintering glass and a little exclamation of dismay from his wife, who had gone into the next room.

He rose instantly, picked up something from the table, stuffed it into his coat pocket and went to his wife's assistance. The accident was of no moment, and he returned to the breakfast table, demanding, with some irritation, of a now somewhat hysterical schoolgirl that she give him his coffee without delay, when a warm trickling down the side of his leg advised him of the lengths to which habit will lead one. He had pocketed the coffee.

Miscellaneous

GODDESS OF LABOR.

For the "Labor Clarion," by Edwin Williamson.

Thy strain is laborsome, sweet Muse,
Thou should'st strike thy lyre's richer note
To lift my fancy by some subtle ruse,
And in thy crystal realm set it afloat!

What dreams are these of uncouth mien,
Of toil's imprint upon the toiler's face?
No glimpse of cloth of gold, nor sheen
Of opulence, nor dress of royal grace.

Thou Goddess rare! how comes thy grimy hands,
And thy fair brow so marked with beads of sweat;
And thy sweet voice now toned to harsh accents
Thundering loud with coarse and dire threat?

Thy song no longer tunes the silken chord,
But trumpet-like on air metallic rings,
Startling the lifeless hopes of Labor's horde,
Whose shackled arm a fierce defiance flings.

There is no true friendship which does not derive its strength from a common faithfulness to high ideals, a common service in a great religious cause. Make that your first reason for your friendship. Choose a friend not merely, as we so often do, for his patience with our weakness, but for his power to enlist your strength with his own in devotion to some great duty.—Dr. George Adam Smith.

PAY.

By George Matthew Adams.

Abhor debt. Pay.

Emerson says that "the strongest man on earth is the man who stands most alone." Owe money—be in debt—and you stand by the props that the sweat of other men's brows and the gray of other men's brains have earned and bought. You play false to your own strength.

Abhor debt. Pay.

Debt means to owe—somebody else. It means that you give up what might be yours. It means that you offer a part of yourself for sale for a definite sum. When you owe money you make yourself a slave. The other fellow holds you fast in literal bondage.

Abhor debt. Pay.

Better live happy away from glamor, smooth words, hand-clapping and selfish gratification than dog to some master whose whistle you are bound to respect.

Abhor debt. Pay.

The quickest way to kill a friend (the most valuable possession on earth) is to ask him to lend you money. If he is a real friend he will refuse. If you are a real man you will learn a lesson and thank him. The man who makes it a rule to live within his means soon has means to live out of it. There is but one safe, sound, sensible rule in money affairs and that is to pay as you go—or don't go!

Abhor debt. Pay.

Start today to pay up. Will yourself do it. Catch fire and enthusiasm from the freedom and power that follow in the wake of the man who owes not a dollar to any man.

Abhor debt. Pay.

American Federation Newsletter

Teamsters Go on Strike.

At Newark, N. J., the teamsters employed by a large contractor in that city are on strike for \$16 a week, pay for overtime and a working day to end at 5 o'clock. The men say they have been receiving \$13 and \$13.50 a week and the refusal of their employer to answer their request forced them to strike.

Return to Work.

Striking teamsters in Albany, N. Y., have returned to work, both employers and themselves agreeing to submit all differences to a board of arbitration, which will consider wages, working conditions, and the time for the presentation of an agreement and the time it is to take effect. It is said that both sides favor the establishment of a board that will adjust future disputes.

How Bakers Advanced.

In an address in Pueblo, Colo., International Organizer Ross of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union called attention to conditions that existed in this trade fifteen years ago, when men worked for \$10 to \$12 per week, ten to fourteen hours a day. Now they labor a nine-hour day, with an average of \$3 a day, with sanitary shops, a chance to educate themselves and improve their lives in every way, because of their trade union, which also provides an excellent list of sick and death benefits.

Oppose Free Seeds.

By a vote of 32 to 21 the Senate struck from the agricultural appropriation bill the item for the distribution of free seeds by members of Congress. Senator Kenyon of Iowa said the farmers in his section considered the distribution of free seeds a "cheap attempt to curry favor." An attempt to permit the seed distribution to school children failed. The bill now goes to a conference of both Houses, when efforts will be made to re-establish the amendment.

"Mothers' Day" Bill Passed.

"We honor ourselves and the mothers of America when we do anything to give emphasis to the home as the fountain head of the State," was one of the declarations in the bill passed by the United States Senate, which had already been approved by the House. The bill provides that the second Sunday in May, hereafter, will be known as "Mothers' Day," and be a national holiday. The President is directed to see that the day is observed as such throughout the United States by the raising of flags on all government buildings and by public proclamation calling on all citizens to display flags.

Tire Makers Win Strike.

An agreement ending the strike of tire makers at the Fisk Rubber Company of Springfield, Mass., has been reached, and the men are again at work. The demands of the tire makers have been granted by the company, except that the men will do the washing of the rubber pieces, to which they objected, until employees and apparatus have been secured by the company for taking this work off their hands. A limit of thirty days has been agreed to for this change. The company promises to take up any grievance of the men, and provisions for arbitration are included in the agreement. The tire makers have been organized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

"Running His Own Business."

Howard A. Fitch, president of the Kansas City Structural Steel Company, and president of the

Commerce Club, evidently does not agree with his anti-union associates that they have "the right to run their own business," as Mr. Fitch is quoted in a Kansas City paper, while discussing labor conditions there, as declaring that "our attitude will depend on what the business men of Kansas City say. We want to hear from them before we make any plans." Mr. Fitch expresses alarm over the present "labor forward" movement in that city, which is being urged by the trade union movement. He says "the unions have swooped down on Kansas City" and advocates war and curtailment of output, the very things charged against labor, in the following words: "So far as our company is concerned, we are not worrying. We can lay down on all kinds of work if we care to and it won't hurt us. But if the business men of Kansas City oppose complete control by the unions we will go into battle and stand in the front ranks all down the line."

Office Workers' Advance.

In New York City one of the first agreements entered into by the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' A. F. of L. Union No. 12464 is recorded with the signed contract between that organization and the Workmen's Circle, which provides for a seven-hour workday, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., unless otherwise stipulated in writing by the Circle and the union shop committee. Saturday half-holidays are granted, and the whole day on legal holidays. Each employee will have two weeks' vacation annually after one year's employment. The present wage scale will continue until changed by agreement between the parties in interest. The union label and general rules applicable to union offices are to be observed. No employee shall be dismissed except for just cause, and no discrimination shall be made because of union activity. An employee shall be given two weeks' notice before dismissal. The Circle agrees to appoint a committee with power and authority to consider all questions of wages, conditions of employment or grievances, and to make all office rules on behalf of the clerks. The union agrees to furnish competent members on reasonable notice; to compel its members to give two weeks' notice before quitting the Circle's employment; to assist in the enforcement of rules in the offices; to compel its members to faithfully keep this agreement, and to appoint a shop committee to act with a similar committee from the Circle in the adjustment of disputes. Both sides favor arbitration in the final settlement of differences.

Injunction Writ is Denied.

Since law has recognized strikes, it is impossible to secure injunctions as a remedy for the injuries incident to such struggles, was one of the views expressed by Judge Hough of the Federal District Court of New York in refusing the request of the Gill Engraving Company for an injunction against the Photo Engravers' Union. The court's views are out of the ordinary, and the position of organized labor that injunctions should not apply where statutory law covers alleged violations, is sustained by Judge Hough, who objects to the position of the Gill Company, which holds that if the penal law has been violated, an injunction should be issued. The court further said that the unionists had not combined with any intention of injuring the Gill company, although that injury had occurred and might have been foreseen. The object of the "conspiracy" had been merely to increase the power of the union, so as to get more, easier and better-paid work, and that, the judge remarked, was now considered laudable.

"As to the means employed," he went on, "everything lately done and alleged as ground for present action consists in threatening strikes. This is the exercise of a legal right. If the de-

fendants have sought to attain a legal right by legal means, that a motive or part of a motive was hate of the Gill Company is immaterial."

The company charged that the Allied Printing Trades Council was involved in alleged conspiracy, but the court held there was no proof that printers, bookbinders and others had taken part. Judge Hough said it was important to study the motive of the union. "What motive," he asked, "incited defendants to injure the Gill Company? None, except that it hinders the expansion and aggrandizement of the union."

The decision is an important victory for the Photo Engravers, who have opposed the Gill Company as part of the war against the non-union publishing house of Doubleday, Page and Company. The conduct of the interested unions was the subject for Federal grand jury investigation recently.

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Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, May 19, 1914, Vice-President George W. Lerond presiding.

Applications for membership: E. Soleri, clarinet; W. N. Ross, drums; Eugenio de Grossi, piano and mandolin; Paul Poenitz, cello, trumpet and cornet.

Admitted to membership: Gustave H. Levy, piano; James H. Padgett, piano; Warren H. Underwood, bassoon.

Admitted to membership from transfer: Arthur Bruckman, Local 99; E. L. McKenzie, Local 99.

Transfers deposited: Miss C. E. Illsley, Local 47, piano; George Eckhardt, Local 2, drums.

Transfers withdrawn: E. J. Whipple, Local 47; F. Tryell, Local 12.

Reinstated: J. A. Tillmany, H. Lowenstein, A. Cheli, P. Cheli.

At the American Federation of Musicians' convention, held this year in Des Moines, Mr. Frank Carother of Kansas City was elected president of the Federation. Mr. Joseph N. Weber, for many years president of the A. F. of M., was elected president "Emeritus" by unanimous vote.

Delegates from Local No. 6 have been honored by being placed on two very important committees—J. J. Matheson as a member of the law committee, and E. H. Slissman as chairman of measures and benefits committee.

Our delegates, with the able assistance of Eighth District Officer, Mr. F. Borgel, have been successful in obtaining for San Francisco the 1915 convention of the A. F. of M.

Ticket 518 won the raffle of the late A. Regensburger's cello. The drawing took place at the Orchestral Club May 18th. The instrument was a genuine Dominco Montagnano, Romanensis 1729, and was won by Secretary pro tem Arthur S. Morey. Sir Henry Heyman drew the lucky ticket and the recipient feels extremely grateful; however, the "Pro Tem" feels that anything that Sir Henry has anything to do with will always turn out to the best interests of everybody concerned. The instrument is valued at \$1500. Thanks are due to Mr. L. Waterman for the disposition of tickets.

Members contracting for out-of-town dancing engagements will please take note of Section 21, clause J, page 29 of the price list.

List of traveling musicians reported playing at the Cort Theatre, week ending May 16th, are as follows: S. Lehman, C. Purkall B. Fonnman, M. Goffin, Ch. Bartlett, J. Lawnham, J. Beethoven, all members of Local 310. M. Danlon, Local 9, is reported playing at the Oakland Orpheum Theatre, Oakland.

Members are instructed to get in communication with Secretary W. V. Pringle before accepting engagements in the jurisdiction of Local 346, A. F. of M., at Santa Cruz, Cal.

Members are requested to fill out stewards' reports, specifying (No. 5) the number of substitutes, and under Section 12 the amount paid.

Temporary classification of Maple Leaf (Patterson) Hall, 5432 East Fourteenth street, Oakland, Class E.

M. B. Schmidt reported to be the father of a big baby boy on May 3d. Some class!

B. A. Dering took the transbay ride on the aeroplane recently, and when he discovered it cost him \$15 he came to the conclusion that he did not want to buy the plane, but was stung for the \$15 just the same.

Secretary Slissman returned May 21st.

A. S. MOREY, Secretary pro tem.

Annual Musicians' Day.

Grand celebration at Shell Mound Park, Thursday, July 16, 1914.

For many years the Musicians' Union of San Francisco, whose jurisdiction encircles the principal bay cities, sets aside one day every year, usually in the month of July, for a grand reunion of all musicians, their families and friends at Shell Mound Park. On that day there is "music to peddle," just like the raisins on Raisin Day. The festivities begin with a parade down Market street, a monster band of some 250 pieces leading the procession. At the ferry depot the picnickers take the boat for Shell Mound, where games of all sorts, dancing and band concerts are indulged in. Thousands of people attend these functions yearly, and each year the committee of arrangements is forced to enlarge its arrangements so as to accommodate the people with pleasure to their hearts' desire.

This year Musicians' Day is set for Thursday, July 16th, and as usual the big sonorous band will escort the various labor unions, city officials and prominent citizens, together with about 1000 members of the Musicians' Union, down to the ferry to the strains of its jolly, rollicking music. There will be no augmentation in the band over previous seasons, but there will be this improvement, however, the musicians will be in full uniform, and have a beautiful new banner at the head of the procession. This feature will add great brilliancy to the display.

Moving pictures were made of last year's parade and band, and exhibited all over the world, even in the remotest parts of France and elsewhere reports have come from those pictures, so that San Francisco is really becoming distinguished for its music.

Over at Shell Mound Park another monster band of choice musicians will give a grand concert at three o'clock in the afternoon. This organization will be under the direction of several of our well-known conductors in and about the city. And throughout the entire day music for the dancing will be furnished by the most popular dance leaders with their bands of fifty members each.

Can anybody in San Francisco or Oakland, or in Berkeley, or anywhere else around the bay afford to stay away from such a tempting day's outing? We think not.

If any one opposes very evident truths it is not easy to find arguments which may induce him to alter his opinion.—Epictetus.

FAST WORK INJURIOUS TO WOMEN.

"There are about 5,000,000 women engaged in gainful occupations in the United States," said Prof. Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, in an address before the Milwaukee Social Economics Club. "This number is increasing much more rapidly than is the general population. The reason women in such great numbers are coming into our shops is not because they are impatient with the walls of home, but because the factory has invaded the home and snatched out almost every useful task that used to be performed there. There still remains in the home the preparing of food and the rearing of children.

"It is important to remember that of this large number of women many of them are young ones. About one-third of the single women between fifteen and twenty-five in the country are engaged in occupations outside their homes; in the city about 50 per cent; so that nearly half of the single women in the country are at work. Between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five about one-fifth of the number are so engaged. That means that their lives are changed when they marry and enter homes, the conditions of which are shaped by affection.

"During the interval that they are out earning money they are under conditions not shaped by anybody who has any interest in them. They go up against the rivalry of employers for profit. They, who do not know what protection is, must protect themselves. Girls between seventeen and twenty will possibly strike for higher wages, but are they aware of what that breathless rush is doing for them? They are not competent guardians of their future life.

"These women who are to become wives and mothers in the future are increasing in numbers at the same time that the conditions under which they work are becoming more taxing. There is a certain natural pace one can keep up. Force the pace and you get weariness. Sewing machines that in 1899 set 2200 stitches a minute were in 1905 setting just twice that number. Some machines set several rows of stitches at a time. There is a decided tendency toward the double-quick. There seems but one thing to do, and that is to compensate for this superhuman pace by shortening the time. A certain pace may be endured through an eight-hour day that cannot be endured for the ten-hour day. Unless the working girl is extraordinarily strong, standing at a rate dictated by machinery at high speed, she is draining stamina and vitality which should be saved to enable her to meet successfully the strains and burdens of wifehood and motherhood.

"Health and vitality are capital to the laborer. Breaking them down is waste; it is eating up capital. Whatever human wreckage is created by the excessive haste and these excessive hours of industry is not borne by the industry that created it, but is rolled onto the broad shoulders of society. The result is a progeny that does not start in life with a fair chance. Society can have the kind of women it wants. It can have a race of strong women—but this cannot be brought about by individual action nor by appealing to the humanity of the employers. Organized society expressing itself in law is the only remedy."

INDUSTRIAL INSPECTOR.

As a result of the fight put up by the labor members of the Board of Supervisors on the budget, one more industrial inspector is provided for the Board of Health. While more than one additional inspector is needed, the victory will result in much good as sanitary conditions, particularly in restaurant kitchens, are said to badly need attention just now.



IN THE FULL DINNER PAIL
AND AT HOME
WHEN DAY'S TOIL
IS DONE

WIELAND'S
THE HOME BEER

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 15, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—Delegate McGuire appointed vice-president pro tem; President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Stationary Firemen—Denis Foley, vice Arthur Beaver. Waitresses—Lettie Gardner, vice Gussie Neubert. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Steam Engineers, stating it had indorsed the boycott on the York Ice Machine. From Beer Bottlers, inclosing \$25 for the Martinez Defense Fund. From the Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County, in reference to the strike of the Pressmen. From Congressman Kent, in reference to H. R. Bill No. 11,740. From Civil Service Commission, relative to the appointment of additional industrial inspectors. From the Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to the Colorado situation. From the American Federation of Labor, stating the executive council will meet May 11th, at which time it will consider the dispute between the Plumbers and Gas and Water Workers. From the Pasadena Board of Labor, in reference to the film called the strike. From the Joint Committee of Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for donations. From the Central Federated Union of New York and from Cigar Makers' Joint Unions of Chicago, inclosing resolutions protesting against national prohibition.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Joseph Fels Fund Commission, appeal for financial assistance. From Baggage Messengers, copy of wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York, inclosing copy of Judge Hough's decision, which places some new constructions upon the rights of trade unions.

Referred to Label Section—From the Chicago Trades Union Label League, in reference to the "Unfair Calumet Baking Powder Company."

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the Cigar Makers' Union, requesting a demand for their label and in reference to the unfair firm of E. Gonslinsky Company. Financial statement of the trustees and financial secretary-treasurer.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Delegate Wm. T. Bonsor, resolutions in reference to the Japanese and Chinese stores in the Mission district.

Request complied with—From E. A. Brown, requesting a leave of absence from meetings during the month of May.

From the Chicago Federation of Labor, resolutions in reference to the conditions of miners in Colorado. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed. Amendment, that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee. Amendment to amendment, that the communication be filed; the amendment and amendment to amendment were lost, and the original motion carried.

From the American Association for Labor Legislation, in reference to H. R. Bill No. 15,222, relative to the enactment of a just compensation measure for Federal employees incapacitated by accident or occupational disease in the course of their employment. Moved that the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee for information on the subject; carried.

From the Bill Posters' Union, relative to the Republic Theatre placing the union label on its printing and having same distributed by union

bill posters, and requesting the assistance of this Council in the matter. Moved that the request be granted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen and Feeders—Still on strike; requested unions to continue their donations. Newspaper Solicitors—Expect the newspapers outside of San Francisco will use the Solicitors' label. Pile Drivers—Will hold a picnic at Niles Canyon, June 21st. Molders—Donated \$25 to the Pressmen. Cigar Makers—Held a joint meeting with the Cigar Manufacturers for the purpose of creating a demand for the union-made cigars. Coopers—Donated \$25 to Pressmen. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Donated \$50 to Pressmen.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Watson Towel Supply Company. Recommended the indorsement of the Shoe Clerks' agreement, subject to the indorsement of their international union. Recommended that the communication for financial assistance from Cigar Makers of Porto Rico be filed. Committee recommended that the Council advance the International Defense League the sum of \$50 to assist the families of Ford and Suhr. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Delegate Walsh stated that the committee would meet on Thursday evening, May 21st, at 8 o'clock, in the office of the Labor Council.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the communication from the Contra Costa County Central Labor Council be referred to the Legislative Conference, to whom a similar communication was referred. That in the questioning of judicial candidates, your law and legislative committee be limited to the local candidates for judges, and that the Legislative Conference be requested to take up the records and attitudes of candidates for the Supreme Court and the District Court of Appeals. Recommends that the Council comply with the request of the Cemetery Protective Association, as contained in their letter of April 22, 1914. Report of committee adopted.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same. Also submitted a report, stating it had examined the books of the financial secretary and found them correct for the month of April. On motion, the report was received and ordered printed in "Labor Clarion."

The report of Secretary O'Connell on the Santa Cruz matter was received by the Council and referred to the California State Federation of Labor.

Dr. Pierce was granted the privilege of the floor, and addressed the delegates on the subject of Tuberculosis, and the importance of State sanatoriums for said disease. The remarks were listened to with attention and the matter referred to the law and legislative committee.

Jeff Davis was granted the privilege of the floor, and stated that he would organize a local of itinerant workers in this city on Saturday evening, at the Building Trades Temple.

Receipts—Stable Employees, \$16; Garment Workers, \$20; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Marine Firemen, \$40; Plasterers, \$20; Waitresses, \$28; Web Pressmen, \$8; Sugar Workers, \$8; Barbers, \$32; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Molders, \$20; Housesmiths, \$24; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Musicians, \$32; Coopers, \$32; United Laborers, \$32; Steam Engineers, \$24; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Office Employees, \$12; Laundry Drivers, \$16; John O'Connell, refund, \$10; Blacksmiths, \$16; Steam Laundry Workers, \$40; Hatters, \$4; Tailors No. 400, \$8; Sailors, \$40; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Pavers, \$4; Bottle Caners,

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union
Made
and
Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton.
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

MAGNIFICENT VAUDEVILLE.

BESSIE WYNN, The Lady Dainty; ROBERT T. HAINES & CO. in William J. Hurlbut's one-act play "The Man in the Dark"; BOB MATTHEWS, AL SHAYNE & CO. in "Dreamland"; THE AERIAL LLOYDS, Capable Castors; The Dashing Spanish Dancer, OTERITA, assisted by Sig. Mattias Turion; HENRIETTE DE SERRIS and Her Company of 15 Selected Professional Models in Living Reproductions of Famous Works of Art; HORACE WRIGHT and RENE DIETRICH; WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS. Last Week LILLIAN SHAW, America's Premier Vocal Dialect Comedienne.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

\$4; Elevator Constructors, \$8; Label Section, \$10; Donations to Pressmen, \$241.70; Martinez Defense Fund, \$25. Total receipts, \$942.70.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; "Bulletin," 30 cents; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Printing Pressmen, \$241.70; Martinez Fund, \$25; Label Section, \$10. Total expenses, \$394.25.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For Month of April, 1914.

On hand April 1, 1914.....\$3016 85

Receipts—

Dues\$1828 00
Label Section 22 00
Printing Pressmen 2997 15
Wheatland Fund 90 00
Martinez Fund 245 00

Total receipts\$5182 15

Expenses—

Salaries\$ 489 00
Printing 11 25
Postage and stationery..... 46 85
Literature 30 55
Telephones and telegrams.... 24 29
Label Section 22 00
Miscellaneous 4 09
Printing Pressmen 3038 15
Martinez Fund 245 00
Rent 57 50
Hall Association 835 00

Total expenses\$4803 68

Recapitulation—

On hand April 1, 1914.....\$3016 85

Receipts 5182 15

Total receipts\$8199 00

Total expenses 4803 68

On hand May 1, 1914.....\$3395 32

General Fund\$1537 32
Darrow Fund 499 00
Wheatland Fund 440 00
Hall Association 919 00

On hand May 1, 1914.....\$3395 32

J. J. McTIERNAN, Secy.-Treas.
San Francisco, May 15, 1914.

Members, S. F. Labor Council:

We, the trustees, have examined the books and accounts of the financial secretary-treasurer and found them to be correct.

J. W. SPENCER.
M. J. McGUIRE.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

The annual picnic of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8 of San Francisco will be held next Sunday at Grand Canyon Park. Chairman Henry J. Wessel of the games committee promises some new and novel features in the races, and has a large list of handsome prizes to be awarded to the picnickers.

The engravers and their friends will leave on the 9:00, 10:20 and 11:40 Key Route boats, taking the Piedmont train to Fortieth and San Pablo, whence special cars will run direct to the park.

The chairman of the committees in charge of the picnic are: A. Hoffmann, general picnic; Edward Dunn, printing; Charles Essel, tickets; H. Wessel, games; Thomas Cullen, music and dancing; Joseph T. Reilly, advertising; Gus Rapp, refreshments; William Mack, chairman of the day, and E. A. Cahoon, secretary.

AN APPEAL.

To Organized Labor, its Friends, and a Sympathetic Public:

By instructions of the International Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America, we appeal to you for financial help for the striking miners and their families in Colorado.

Their struggle for social justice and industrial freedom is your struggle. Involved therein is the fight of humanity against oppression and of right against wrong. The slaughter of the women and children at Ludlow, Colorado, on April 20th, ought to appeal to human sympathy in a most extraordinary manner.

Will you aid them financially in their struggle against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his predatory associates and the interests he represents? The request of the President of the United States through his personal representative that Mr. Rockefeller use his influence in behalf of peace was refused. When he denied the President's request, he assumed to be bigger than the government itself. Shall such a condition be tolerated by a free people? Is Mr. Rockefeller and the interests he represents larger and more powerful than the government of the United States?

We need your help, your sympathy and your support. We appeal to you to respond promptly and liberally and thus place yourself fairly and squarely on the side of all the people as against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose name is inseparably associated with Standard Oil.

Send all donations to Wm. Green, 1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Faternally yours,

JOHN P. WHITE,
President.

FRANK J. HAYES,
Vice-President.

WM. GREEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NON-UNION CIGARS.

The F. P. Lewis Cigar Co. of Peoria, Illinois, has recently reduced the wages of its employees from one to two dollars per thousand cigars. This firm makes the notorious "Lewis' Single Binder" and has for many years had a national reputation for its bitter enmity toward organized labor.

F. P. Lewis, the founder of the firm, built up his business largely through misrepresentation as to the working conditions in his factory from assistance by such "open shoppers" as Harrison Grey Otis of Los Angeles and others. At the time of Lewis' death, a few weeks ago, the factory employed about one hundred and fifty. Since that time the long agitation of the Cigarmakers' Union has begun to bear fruit, and the firm is no longer able to dispose of its output and its people are working less than full time. In order to make up its losses the firm has cut the wages of its employees who in their unorganized and demoralized condition have offered no resistance, though many are quitting and no effort is being made to replace them.

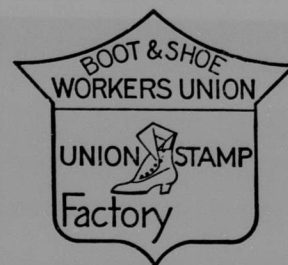
It is said by those in a position to know that this reduction of wages is but a step to the introduction of the team-work system and other sweat shop methods.

FIGHT STILL ON.

The strike of the pressmen and feeders is still being prosecuted with vigor and success. A new plan of campaign recently adopted is producing good results and strikebreakers are constantly being won away from the employers.

The men are confident they will win the fight if the unions will furnish them the necessary financial assistance. These boys have put up a remarkable fight and certainly should receive contributions from the unions sufficient to sustain them until their efforts are crowned with success.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash..... 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds..... 1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund 166,570.12
Number of Depositors..... 64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

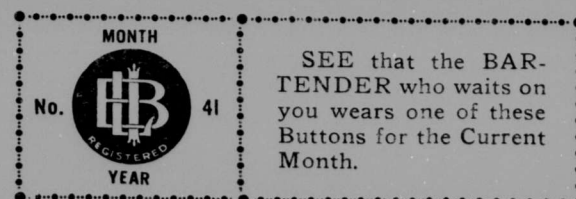
For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



MAY, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
 **Intertype Machines.
 †Monotype Machines.
 ‡Simplex Machines.

- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
 (37) Altwater Printing Co.....48 Third
 (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
 (48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
 (77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
 (82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
 (14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
 (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
 (69) Brower & Marcus.....346 Sansome
 (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
 (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
 (220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
 (176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
 (71) *Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
 (87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
 (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
 (22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
 (266) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
 (179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
 (18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
 (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
 (54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
 (146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
 (92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
 (75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
 (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
 (140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
 (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
 (5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
 (127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
 (20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
 (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
 (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
 (185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission
 (42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
 (124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
 (168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
 (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
 (50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
 (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
 (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
 (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
 (23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
 (175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
 (95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
 (1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
 (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
 (58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
 (24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
 (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
 (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
 (79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market
 (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
 (55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
 (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
 (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
 (43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
 (149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
 (104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
 (187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
 (110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front
 (143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
 (151) Regal Press.....820 Mission
 (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
 (32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
 (61) *Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
 (218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
 (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
 (30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
 (145) ‡S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
 (84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) *San Rafael Toesin.....San Rafael, Cal.
 (67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
 (152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
 (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
 (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
 (125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
 (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
 (88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
 (63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
 (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
 (138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
 (35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
 (38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
 (36) West End Press.....2385 California
 (147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
 (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
 (44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
 (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
 (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
 (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
 (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
 (233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay

- (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
 (225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
 (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
 (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
 (130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
 (110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front
 (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
 (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
 (133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (210) National Carton and Label Company.....
412-414 Mission
 (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
 (235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian...340 Sansome
 (8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
 (121) *California Demokrat...Cor. Annie and Jessie
 (11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
 (46) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
 (25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
 (94) *Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie
 (21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
 (57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
 (123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
 (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
 (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
 (61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
 (32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
 (84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) *San Rafael Toesin.....San Rafael, Cal.
 (67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
 (7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
 (103) Lyons, J. P.....330 Jackson
 (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
 (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
 (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
 (202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
 (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
 (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
 (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
 (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co...32 Lightston St., San Jose
 Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
 Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co...826 Webster St., Oakland
 Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
 Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 San Francisco "Examiner."
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
 Southern Pacific Company.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
 White Lunch Cafeteria.
 Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

Typographical Topics

The newspaper and machine scale is now in the hands of the board of arbitration and the decision reached by the board will be binding on both the union and the publishers. The scale can, therefore be influenced in no way whatever by the election on next Wednesday, the entire scale question being in the hands of the board for final settlement.

Michael Shannon, one of the oldest and most highly respected of San Francisco's employing printers, passed away May 19th, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Shannon was the father of W. W. Shannon (former president of No. 21), Warren Shannon (of the Shannon-Conmy Co.), and May W. Shannon. Deceased was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was a pioneer of the Pacific Coast, coming to San Francisco in the early days and establishing himself in the printing business. Through all the years that followed Mr. Shannon was a consistent friend of the typographical and other printing trades unions. The funeral was held today and was largely attended.

At the coming election on Wednesday, May 27th, only those members who, prior to May 13th, paid all dues and assessments up to and including the month of April, and whose names appear on the printed roster furnished by the secretary-treasurer to the chapel, will be entitled to vote in chapels other than the secretary's chapel. Those paying such dues and assessments subsequent to May 12th may vote only in the secretary's chapel. Those members paying such dues and assessments on election day at the secretary-treasurer's office will receive certificates upon presentation of which to the receiving board of the secretary's chapel they will be allowed to vote. Members depositing traveling or honorable withdrawal cards subsequent to May 12th may vote only in the secretary's chapel and will be entitled to vote for international officers only.

It seems San Francisco printers, in order to know something about local printing conditions, ought to consult one Bill Collins of Denver. We don't know who Bill is, but the following, from the Denver "Union Labor Bulletin," indicates he has some imagination: "Bill Collins came up to 'The Bulletin' office the other day to add another chapter to the true story of his California trip. He said Dave Coleman was working seven days a week in Los Angeles under special permit, in order to have oodles of coin when he attended the Elks' reunion in Denver the coming July. Billy Lucas and Otto Anderson are contented and happy in Los Angeles. Polwosky, another former Denver printer, is a candidate for delegate in the Angel City, while Bob McLean is way up in politics. In Frisco, Billy Davy is foreman of the 'Chronicle' and his son, Clarence Davy, holds down a similar captaincy on the 'Call.' Clarence W. Rhodes, formerly a great labor agitator in Denver, is foreman of the 'Chronicle' proofroom gang. Jesse Newman, reformed and looking like a Russian prince, is reading proof for pastime on the 'Chronicle.' Foremanships seem to come easy for Denver prints in Frisco, for Bob Higgins has the job on the 'Bulletin.' Other well remembered typos there are Bob McNab, Otis Wilson and Frank Wandress.

The third meeting of the Progressive Campaign Club will be held in Mount Tamalpais Hall, Native Sons' building, Mason street, between Geary and Post, Sunday, May 24th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The meeting, as usual, is open to all members of the union, whether or not they are affiliated with the club. Job and newspaper members are urged to attend and hear discussion of the issues now confronting them by members well acquainted with the union's affairs.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Ramermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguerra, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., 16th and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following San Francisco trade unionists have died: Robert G. Rice of the pressmen, Cornelius Howard of the riggers and stevedores, James M. Johnson of the railroad conductors.

The differences between the Musicians' Union and the management of the Moose carnival at Twelfth and Market streets were settled at a conference held Wednesday morning in the office of Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council, between representatives of the carnival management and Business Agent Ernest Greenbaum of the musicians. A union band will now furnish the music.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, is authority for the statement that the quarrel between Editor Lamoreux of the Fresno "Labor News," and the Fresno Labor Council has been patched up. The adjustment, according to Scharrenberg, is entirely satisfactory to both sides.

The Hod Carriers' Union will give a ball in Majestic Hall, June 27th. Proceeds will go to a benefit fund being raised for six members of the organization who are in the hospital.

A death benefit of \$100 has been paid by the Stationary Firemen's Union to the heirs of Albert Wagner.

Tuesday night the Molders' Union voted to donate \$50 to the Mooney defense fund.

The bill pending in Congress to prohibit the importation of convict-made goods has been indorsed by the Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Union of San Francisco.

Union picnics are scheduled as follows: Plumbers at Grand Canyon Park, Saturday, June 6th; Photo-Engravers next Sunday at Grand Canyon Park; Millmen, at Millett's Park, Sunday, May 31st; Painters, at Glen Park, Sunday, June 7th; Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, at Glen Park, Sunday, June 14th; Boiler Makers, at Scheutzen Park, San Rafael, June 14th, and Bookbinders, at Scheutzen Park, July 26th.

PROSECUTE "LABOR SHARKS."

The Michigan Department of Labor announces that the numerous prosecutions are compelling a greater respect for the law intended to regulate employment bureaus. When the investigations were started last fall it was found that this law was generally disregarded. It was a practice among some of the employment bureaus to send runners about the streets of Detroit, gather up men and send them to the bureau to register, charging them \$1 each. They were then told that a job was waiting for them, but that a fee of 10 per cent of the first month's wages must be paid before they would be given the position. The inspectors found cases where men were sent into other States and into Canada, after paying \$4 or \$5, besides their railroad fare, only to find, upon arriving at their destination, that no work was waiting for them. As a result of these investigations the State is prosecuting violators of a law which provides that a working man shall be given a position and actually enter upon the performance of his work before an employment bureau has a right to collect any fee. To further protect the working man against extortion by labor employment bureaus, the law specifies that if the agency does not, within thirty days, find work for a man who has registered and paid his fee of \$1, it must return half of that amount to him. Unscrupulous men are kept out of the business by the provision which makes it necessary to obtain a license from the commissioner of labor, who may revoke it when he is convinced that the law is being violated.

UNION STAMPED SHOES

We want you to know about our Union Store, the first in San Francisco to Display the Union Card, and we wish to call your attention to the fact that not only are the employees UNION CLERKS, but we buy and sell more Union Stamped Shoes than any other firm in the United States.

OUR SPECIAL UNION STAMPED SHOE

A Shoe made in Styles to Please Everybody, Patent Colt, Button and Lace Styles—Gun Metal, Calf, Lace and Button Shoes—Also the same in Tan Russia Calf—All Shapes, all Toes, Sewed Soles.

\$2.50



We are Agents for W. L. DOUGLAS, STACY—ADAMS—All Styles and just right—Union Stamped Shoes—All Leathers.

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B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

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Personal and Local

Jack Zamford is putting up a hard fight to unionize Los Angeles and prevent the bread trust from getting a foothold in the southern city.

Coopers' Union No. 65 at its last meeting donated \$25 to the pressmen and press feeders on strike in this city.

The Machinists' Union of San Francisco is about to inaugurate a campaign of organizing members of the craft in Northern and Central California. J. P. Thorpe has been chosen general organizer and will visit all cities in that district, organize unions where none exist and strengthen those already organized.

The Labor Council last Friday night decided to appoint a committee of five to act with the Cemetery Protective Association in the campaign against cemetery removal. The Council took this stand largely because of the great expense that would be imposed upon the people and because it was felt that no valid reason had been brought forward in favor of removal.

For breaking rules of the Bartenders' Union, two members were fined \$25 apiece at the last meeting. There were two initiations and six applications for membership. Sick benefits amounted to \$42.

The Board of Supervisors has postponed for thirty days action on Supervisor Gallagher's ordinance providing for a reduction in street car fares.

The arbitration board in the matter of the increase in pay for the painters is busily engaged in hearing testimony. Arguments will probably be completed on Monday next.

Dan Gianini of the brewery workers visited Stockton last week and visited the members of his craft.

Those obtaining signatures to the petitions for the placing of the one-day-in-seven rest law on the November ballot are requested to turn them in to the secretary of the Barbers' Union not later than Saturday evening, May 23d.

The Cigar Makers' Union desires that union men refrain from purchasing any of the products

of the firm of E. Gonslinsky, as this concern is unfair to them.

Dr. Robert Pierce addressed the Labor Council last Friday night in behalf of the initiative measure providing for the issuance of State bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of State sanitariums for the free treatment of tuberculosis patients. Dr. Pierce stated that more than 5000 persons die of tuberculosis in California every year. He urged the Labor Council to work for the measure at the next election. The Labor Council favored the project and referred the matter to its law and legislative committee for recommendation.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union received the unanimous indorsement of the Labor Council last Friday night, upon the recommendation of the executive committee. The new agreement provides better conditions for the shoe clerks.

A convention picnic is to be given by the Boiler Makers' Unions in Scheutzen Park, San Rafael, on Sunday, June 14th.

Janitors' Union has made the following nominations: For president, J. R. Matheson, Anthony Gieson; vice-president, C. M. Erickson, William Stewart; financial secretary, J. N. Street; corresponding and recording secretary, Charles A. Shuttleworth; guide, A. McLaughlin; guardian, S. W. Badgley; trustees, H. D. Mendenhall, F. Skillman; delegates to Labor Council, C. M. Erickson, C. A. Shuttleworth; to Label Section, J. N. Street, C. M. Erickson. The election will be held June 1st and 20th.

MICHAEL J. ROCHE APPOINTED.

Governor Johnson has appointed Michael J. Roche to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge A. B. Treadwell as justice of the peace. Mr. Roche is an active member of the Molders' Union, but has been practicing law for a number of years. There is nothing slow about the molders of this city, as they now have on their membership rolls a Congressman, a Supervisor, a Fire Commissioner and a Judge.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum will present another splendid and novel bill next week. Bessie Wynn, one of the daintiest and most fascinating of comedienues, will appear in a single act in which she displays her rare grace, charm and magnetism as an actress and her great ability as a vocalist. The distinguished American actor, Robert T. Haines, will share the headline honors and appear in a one-act comedy drama entitled "The Man in the Dark." Mr. Haines has surrounded himself by a splendid company, which includes Esther Van Eytinge. Bob Matthews, Al Shayne and Company will present "Dreamland," one of the most popular acts in vaudeville. The Aerial Lloyds will be seen in their sensational exhibition of casting. The feats accomplished by the four men are hazardous and daring in the extreme. Oterita, the dashing Spanish danseuse, assisted by Signor Matias, Turron will be seen in a delightful terpsichorean program. Next week will be the last of Henriette De Serris and her company of fifteen in living reproductions of famous works of art, Horace Wright and Rene Dietrich and Lillian Shaw.

OPENED TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

The Secretary of Agriculture has approved the reports of experts of the forest service and of the bureau of soils on the Hat Creek land classification project within the Lassen National Forest. The project embraces an area of 91,675 acres, of which 25,246 acres are in private ownership. An area of 58,274 acres was classified as non-agricultural, and the final classification as to 6745 acres was suspended. This area will be reclassified after the sale and removal of the timber in order to determine what part of it is agricultural.

An area of 1410 acres was found to be chiefly valuable for agriculture under present conditions and will be listed with the department of the interior for restoration to entry under the forest homestead law at once. These lands are in township 32 north, 4 and 5 east; 33 north, 5 east; 34 north, 4 and 5 east; 36 north, 3 east.

No information can be given at the present time as to when the lands will be restored to entry. When they are restored to entry, notice to that effect will be posted in the Sacramento U. S. Land Office and advertised in the local newspapers.

It is of great importance in a republic not only to guard society against the oppression of the rulers but to guard one part of the society against the injustice of the other part. Justice is the end of government.—Hamilton.

CLARENCE DARROW

Says: "Dr. Flawith, we want you to know we greatly appreciate your skill. Accept our gratitude."

GLASSES FITTED NERVES

Room 201, 1278 Market Street.

Appointments

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"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

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"Royal"

The Best Tobacco produced by Mother Earth :: :: :: Union Made